for before January 3, 1979 meets the applicable requirements of this Subchapter as specified in the Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular, *''Inspection and Certification of Existing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units''* (Appendix A). Existing structure, arrangements, materials, equipment, and facilities will be considered satisfactory so long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. Repairs and minor alterations may be made to the same standards as originally used. Major alterations and conversions shall be in compliance with the provisions of each subpart of this part to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(d) A Certificate of Inspection expires 24 months after the date of issue.

§ 107.215 Biennial inspection for certification.

(a) The master, owner, or agent of a certificated unit may apply for a biennial inspection for the renewal of a Certificate of Inspection by submitting a completed Application for Inspection of U.S. Vessel, Form CG–3752, to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, in or nearest to the port where the inspection will be made.

(b) The master, owner, or agent of a certificated unit operating in international service may apply for renewal of a Certificate of Inspection by submitting a completed Application for Inspection of U.S. Vessel Form CG–3752, to the appropriate Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, at least 60 days before the expiration date that appears on the unit's unexpired Certificate of Inspection.

(c) A Certificate of Inspection is renewed if the Coast Guard finds, during the biennial inspection, that—

(1) A unit contracted for on or after January 3, 1979 meets the requirements of this Subchapter; or

(2) A unit contracted for before January 3 1979, and issued a Certificate of Inspection under Subchapter I of this chapter, continues to meet the requirements of that subchapter and meets the applicable requirements of this subchapter as specified in Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular, *''Inspection and Certification of Existing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units''* (Appendix A).

§ 107.219 Permit to proceed to another port for repairs.

(a) If a unit fails to meet the requirements in § 107.231, and the Coast Guard withholds reissuance of a Certificate of Inspection, or suspends an unexpired Certificate of Inspection, as described in § 107.279, a Permit to Proceed to Another Port for Repairs (Form CG–948) is issued by the Coast Guard if—

(1) The owner, master, person in charge, or agent makes a written request for a permit to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, that includes—

(i) The reason the permit is requested;

(ii) The port in which the repairs are to be made; and

(iii) The period of time for the voyage;

(2) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection finds that the unit is seaworthy for the voyage.

(b) A Permit to Proceed to Another Port for Repairs states the conditions under which it was issued and is in force for the period of the voyage to the port in which the repairs are to be made.

§ 107.223 Temporary Certificate of Inspection: Period in effect.

A Temporary Certificate of Inspection, issued under 46 U.S.C. 3309 is effective until a Certificate of Inspection is issued to the unit.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 83–067, 49 FR 39161, Oct. 4, 1984]

§ 107.227 Certificate of Inspection Amendment.

The Coast Guard issues a Certificate of Inspection Amendment, Form CG–858, to a certificated unit if a requirement for equipment and data listed on the unexpired Certificate of Inspection is changed.

§ 107.231 Inspection for certification.

A unit is issued a Certificate of Inspection under § 107.211 or § 107.215(c) if the inspector finds the following:

(a) The unit and its equipment comply with—

(1) Part 108 of this subchapter;
(2) Subchapter J of this chapter, Electrical Engineering;[1]
(3) Subchapter F of this chapter, Marine Engineering;[2]
(4) Subchapter E of this chapter, Load Lines;[3]
(5) Part 64 or Part 98 of this chapter, or both, if the unit carries marine portable tanks or portable tanks;
(6) The vessel design and equipment requirements of the oil pollution regulations (33 CFR Part 155, Subpart B);
(7) The Rules of the Road requirements for the waters in which the unit navigates, contained in—
(i) 33 U.S.C. Chapters 3, 4, 5, or 21; and
(ii) 33 CFR Parts 80, 85, or 86.
(8) Subchapter S of this chapter.

LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT

(b) The survival craft and rescue boat launching appliances are in proper condition and operating properly at loads ranging from light load to full load.
(c) The lifeboats and rescue boats, including engines and release mechanisms are in proper condition and operating properly.
(d) The flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, lifejackets, immersion suits, work vests, lifefloats, buoyant apparatus, and associated equipment are in proper condition.
(e) Each inflatable liferaft and inflatable lifejacket has been serviced as required under this chapter;
(f) Each hydrostatic release unit, other than a disposable hydrostatic release unit, has been serviced as required under this chapter.
(g) The crew has the ability to effectively carry out abandonment and fire fighting procedures.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

(h) Each hand portable fire extinguisher and each semiportable fire extinguisher is inspected, and serviced if required, in accordance with § 107.235(a).
(i) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system is inspected, and serviced if required, in accordance with § 107.235(b).
(j) Each fire main system meets the testing requirements in § 107.251.
(k) Each fire hose meets the testing requirements in § 107.257.

CRANES

(l) The rated load test for cranes in § 107.260 is met.
(m) Each crane is inspected and tested in accordance with § 107.258.

MISCELLANEOUS

(n) Each watertight door is operative.
(o) Each valve with a remote control is operative.
(p) Each means of escape on the unit is safe for the intended service.
(q) There is not an accumulation of oil which might create a fire hazard on tank tops, decks, in drip pans, machinery spaces, and pumproom bilges.
(r) Each accommodation space is sanitary.
(s) The unit meet the drydocking requirement in § 107.261 or the special examination in § 107.265.
(t) The unit meets the equipment and data information requirements on its certificate of inspection.
(u) Each record in Subpart D of Part 109 is maintained as prescribed.
(v) Tests and inspections of the lifesaving equipment shall be carried out during the initial inspection for certification, and whenever any new item of lifesaving equipment is installed on the unit. The tests and inspections shall determine that the installation of each item of lifesaving equipment is consistent with each condition of its approval, as listed on its Coast Guard Certificate of Approval. The tests and inspections shall also demonstrate, as applicable,—
(1) The proper condition and operation of the survival craft and rescue boat launching appliances at loads ranging from light load to 10 percent overload;
(2) The proper condition and operation of lifeboats and rescue boats, including engines and release mechanisms;

[1] Requirements for industrial systems and components are in Subpart 111.94 of this chapter.
[2] Requirements for industrial systems and components are in Subpart 58.60 of this chapter.
[3] Requirements for load lines are not applicable to bottom supported units when they are being supported by, or being lowered to or raised from the seabed.

(3) The proper condition of flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, lifejackets, immersion suits, work vests, and associated equipment;

(4) The proper condition of distress signaling equipment, including EPIRB's, SART's, and pyrotechnic signaling devices;

(5) The proper condition of line-throwing appliances;

(6) The proper condition and operation of embarkation and debarkation appliances, including embarkation-debarkation ladders, and alternate means of escape;

(7) The ability of the crew to effectively carry out abandonment and fire-fighting procedures; and

(8) The ability to meet the egress and survival craft launching requirements of this part.

INSTALLATION TESTS

(w) Each lifeboat, lifeboat davit, lifeboat winch, liferaft davit, and liferaft winch meets the installation tests in § 94.35–5(b) of this chapter.

(x) Piping for each carbon dioxide extinguishing system meets the installation test in § 108.449 of this chapter.

(y) Each sliding watertight door meets the installation tests in § 163.001–6(b) of this chapter.

OTHER TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

(z) The unit and its equipment meet any other test or inspection deemed necessary by the inspector to determine if they are suitable for the service in which they are to be employed.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79–023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983; CGD 82–075a, 49 FR 4485, Feb. 7, 1984; CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25290, May 20, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By CGD 84–069, 63 FR 52814, Oct. 1, 1998, § 107.231 was amended by removing paragraph (w), effective Nov. 2, 1998.

§ 107.235 Servicing of hand portable fire extinguishers, semi-portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire-extinguishing systems.

(a) Each hand portable fire extinguisher and each semi-portable fire extinguisher on board the unit must be serviced as set out in Table 107.235 and examined for excessive corrosion and general condition.

TABLE 107.235

Type extinguisher	Test and servicing required
Soda Acid	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Foam	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Pump Tank (water or antifreeze)	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water or antifreeze.
Cartridge operated (water, antifreeze or loaded stream).	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Remove liquid, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water, solution, or antifreeze. Insert charged cartridge.
Carbon Dioxide	Weigh cylinders. Recharge if weight loss exceeds 10 percent. Inspect hose and nozzle to be sure they are clear.
Dry chemical (cartridge-operated type)	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Inspect hose and nozzle to see if they are clear. Insert charged cartridge. Be sure dry chemical is free-flowing (not caked) and chamber contains full charge.
Dry chemical (stored pressure type)	See that pressure gage is in operating range. If not, or if seal is broken, weigh or otherwise determine that full charge of dry chemical is in extinguisher. Recharge if pressure is low or if dry chemical is needed.

(b) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system must be examined for excessive corrosion and general condition and be serviced by—

(1) Recharging the cylinders of each carbon dioxide system, if the weight loss is more than 10% of the weight of the charge;

(2) Testing each foam system, except premix systems by—

(i) Discharging foam for approximately 15 seconds from a nozzle designated by the marine inspector;

(ii) Discharging water from all other lines and nozzles; and